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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/259,984	03/01/1999	YUKO S NISHIKAWA	21650.02200	5940
37123 7590 02/21/2007 FITCH EVEN TABIN & FLANNERY 120 SOUTH LASALLE SUITE 1600 CHICAGO, IL 60603			EXAMINER SALTARELLI, DOMINIC D	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2623	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		02/21/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/259,984

Applicant(s)

NISHIKAWA ET AL.

Examiner

Dominic D. Saltarelli

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,10-27,32-50 and 52-59 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-5,10-27,32-50 and 52-59 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on November 17, 2006, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. A new ground of rejection is set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

(1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,

(2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing below:



Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-5, 10, 11, 16, 17, 19-27, 32, 33, 38, 39, 41-48, 50, and 52-59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dillon (5,699,384) in view of Legall et al. (6,005,565, of record) [Legall], Riley et al. (5,301,279) [Riley], and Naiff (5,982,363).

Regarding claims 1 and 23, Dillon discloses an apparatus for displaying information comprising:

a circuit that receives wireless television communication signals (fig. 1, adapter card 124, col. 3, lines 31-42), the wireless television signals including sensory data (col. 4, lines 8-21) and provides digital signals comprising sensory data (received signals are digital, col. 3, lines 43-59);

a computer circuit for receiving data and further processing (fig. 1, computer 102);

a bus that receives the digital signals and facilitates communication (fig. 1, bus 135, col. 3, lines 60-67) is coupled with both the circuit that receives wireless television communication signals and computer circuit, wherein the bus that facilitates communication facilitates communication between the circuit that receives wireless television communication signals and the computer circuit, including facilitating the transfer of commands (wherein the CPU sends control commands to the tuner and demodulator, col. 4, lines 8-21; col. 5, lines 38-61; and col. 6, lines 27-40) and the digital signals between the circuit the receives wireless television communication signals and the computer circuit, such that the

bus receives data from the circuit that receives wireless television communication signals, and passes the data to the circuit that receives computer network communication signals (sensory data and command data are passed between the CPU and adapter card over the bus, col. 4, lines 8-21);

a circuit that displays the received wireless television communication signals on a display (the received signals are displayed on display screen 106 shown in fig. 1).

Dillon fails to disclose the information is displayed on a television, the wireless television signals include programming data related to the sensory data; the computer circuit is a circuit that receives computer network communication signals; the bus includes buffer logic which buffers data without decoding it; and a circuit that displays an option palette on the television, the option palette having a plurality of icons that facilitate a user's navigation through the received wireless television communication signals.

In an analogous art, Naiff teaches using a personal computer to display content on a television (fig. 1), providing the benefit of PC resources for displaying content on a conventional television (col. 1 line 63 – col. 2 line 15).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus disclosed by Dillon to display the information on a television, as taught by Naiff, for the benefit of using PC resources for displaying content on a conventional television, which are more powerful than set top boxes

and would negate the need to purchase a separate set top box for a television the user already owns.

Dillon and Naiff fail to disclose the wireless television signals include programming data related to the sensory data; the computer circuit is a circuit that receives computer network communication signals; the bus includes buffer logic which buffers data without decoding it; and a circuit that displays an option palette on the television, the option palette having a plurality of icons that facilitate a user's navigation through the received wireless television communication signals.

In an analogous art, Legall teaches an apparatus for displaying information on a television (fig. 1), wherein received wireless television signals include programming data related to sensory data (col. 2, lines 7-25); including a circuit that receives computer network communication signals (col. 2, lines 26-37); and a circuit that displays an option palette [tool area] (Figure 2, left hand column of icons) (col. 2, lines 44-47) on a television, the option palette having a plurality of icons that facilitate a user's navigation through the received wireless television communication signals (such as the 'Attractions' and 'EPG' icons), for the benefit of greatly increased interactivity to a user in an interactive television environment (col. 2, lines 26-59).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus disclosed by Dillon and Naiff to include programming data related to sensory data, a circuit that receives computer network

communication signals, and a circuit that displays an option palette on the television, the option palette having a plurality of icons that facilitate a user's navigation through the received wireless television communication signals, as taught by Legall, for the benefit of greatly increasing the interactivity options to a user in the interactive television system, such as Internet access and a electronic program guide.

Dillon, Naiff, and Legall fail to disclose the bus includes buffer logic which buffers data without decoding it.

In an analogous art, Riley teaches adding buffers to a bus to improve performance of a system (col. 5 line 64 – col. 6 line 24).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus of Dillon, Naiff, and Legall to include buffer logic which buffers data without decoding it, as taught by Riley, for the benefit of improving system performance.

Regarding claims 2, 3, 5, 24, 25, and 27, Legall additionally discloses a circuit that displays a plurality of filtering options (fig. 3B, search window 375) (col. 3, lines 11-13) on the television, each filtering option representing a way in which the programming data in the received wireless television communication signals is displayed on the television (col. 3, lines 13-19), and the filtering options [power search tool] are displayed by selecting an icon in the option palette [tool

area] (col. 2, lines 44-47). These filtering options can comprise a category, such as sports and drama, associated with the programming data (col. 4, lines 3-8).

Regarding claims 4 and 26, Legall additionally discloses the filtering categories to be movies (Legall, drama category represents movies, col. 4, lines 5-8).

Regarding claims 10, 11, 32, and 33, Legall additionally discloses filtering the programming data by a predetermined time period associated with the programming data (Figure 3B, items 351 and 352, col. 3, lines 39-42) in response to the user selecting a filtering option (col. 3, lines 43-45). This predetermined time period is shown in Figure 3B to be an hour.

Regarding claims 16, 17, 38, and 39, Legall additionally discloses an on-screen search window (Figure 3B, search window 375) (col. 3, lines 11-13) on the television, the on screen search window for displaying a search command entered by the user (340) (col. 3, lines 28-31), a remote keyboard (115) (col. 2 lines 26-28) in communication with the on-screen search window circuit such that the user can enter the search command in the on-screen search window via the remote keyboard (col. 3, lines 28-31), and a circuit (306) for searching the programming data in accordance with and in response to the entered search command (col. 3, lines 11-17).

Regarding claims 19 and 41, Legall additionally discloses a circuit that filters the programming data of the wireless television communication signals by channel and a circuit that displays a plurality of channels of programming data on the television (220) (col. 2, lines 40-47), and a circuit that permits the user to select a number of channels displayed on the television (col. 2, lines 57-59) in response to the user selecting an icon in the option palette (EPG icon from left hand column in Figure 2).

Regarding claims 20, 21, 42, and 43, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus and method of claims 1 and 23, wherein the wireless television communication signals are received from a wireless communication channel that is communicatively connected to a satellite (Dillon, col. 3, lines 43-59) and the computer network communication signals are received from a computer network communication channel that is communicatively connected to the Internet (Legall, col. 2, lines 26-37).

Regarding claims 22 and 44, Legall additionally discloses a remote controller for facilitating a user's selection of an icon (col. 2, lines 26-28).

Regarding claim 45, Dillon discloses a DSS processing element communicatively connected to at least one satellite communication channel for

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receiving digital communication signals, the received digital communication signals including sensory data (col. 3, lines 43-59), the DSS processing element converting the received digital communication signals into a form that can be displayed on a display (col. 4 line 58 – col. 5 line 26),

a computer circuit for receiving data and further processing (fig. 1, computer 102);

a bus that receives that couples the DSS processing element and the computer circuit (fig. 1, bus 135, col. 3, lines 60-67), wherein the bus facilitates communication between the DSS processing element and the computer circuit, including facilitating the transfer of commands (wherein the CPU sends control commands to the tuner and demodulator, col. 4, lines 8-21; col. 5, lines 38-61; and col. 6, lines 27-40) and the digital signals between the DSS processing element and the computer circuit (sensory data and command data are passed between the CPU and adapter card over the bus, col. 4, lines 8-21);

Dillon fails to disclose the digital communication signals include programming data related to the sensory data, the DSS processing element converts the digital signals into a form that can be displayed on a television, the computer circuit comprises an Internet processing element communicatively connected to the Internet for receiving computer network communication signals and converting the received computer network communication signals into a form that can be displayed on the television, the Internet processing element receiving the converted digital communication signals from the DSS processing element

and displaying the converted digital communication signals and the converted computer network communication signals, the bus includes buffer logic and facilitates the transfer of Internet data from the DSS processing element through the buffer logic to the Internet processing element and the DSS processing element generates an option palette that is delivered to the Internet processing element and can be displayed on the television, the option palette having a plurality of icons that facilitate a user's navigation through the converted digital communication signals.

In an analogous art, Naiff teaches using a personal computer to display content on a television (fig. 1), providing the benefit of PC resources for displaying content on a conventional television (col. 1 line 63 – col. 2 line 15).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus disclosed by Dillon to convert the digital signals into a form that can be displayed on a television, as taught by Naiff, for the benefit of using PC resources for displaying content on a conventional television, which are more powerful than set top boxes and would negate the need to purchase a separate set top box for a television the user already owns.

Dillon and Naiff fail to disclose the digital communication signals include programming data related to the sensory data, the computer circuit comprises an Internet processing element communicatively connected to the Internet for receiving computer network communication signals, the Internet processing element receiving the converted digital communication signals from the DSS

processing element and displaying the converted digital communication signals and the converted computer network communication signals, the bus includes buffer logic and facilitates the transfer of Internet data from the DSS processing element through the buffer logic to the Internet processing element and the DSS processing element generates an option palette that is delivered to the Internet processing element and can be displayed on the television, the option palette having a plurality of icons that facilitate a user's navigation through the converted digital communication signals.

In an analogous art, Legall teaches an apparatus for displaying information on a television (fig. 1), wherein received communication signals include programming data related to sensory data (col. 2, lines 7-25); including a Internet processing element that receives computer network communication signals from the Internet (col. 2, lines 26-37), wherein the system also receives Internet data through the receiver which receives sensory and programming data (in the form of URLs, col. 5, lines 44-52); and a circuit that displays an option palette [tool area] (Figure 2, left hand column of icons) (col. 2, lines 44-47) on a display, the option palette having a plurality of icons that facilitate a user's navigation through the received wireless television communication signals (such as the 'Attractions' and 'EPG' icons), for the benefit of greatly increased interactivity to a user in an interactive television environment (col. 2, lines 26-59).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus disclosed by Dillon and Naiff to include programming

data related to sensory data, an Internet processing element that receives computer network communication signals from the Internet, wherein the system also receives Internet data through the receiver which receives sensory and programming data, and a circuit that displays an option palette on the television, the option palette having a plurality of icons that facilitate a user's navigation through the received wireless television communication signals, as taught by Legall, for the benefit of greatly increasing the interactivity options to a user in the interactive television system, such as Internet access and a electronic program guide.

Dillon, Naiff, and Legall fail to disclose, the bus includes buffer logic.

In an analogous art, Riley teaches adding buffers to a bus to improve performance of a system (col. 5 line 64 – col. 6 line 24).

It would have been obvious at the time to a person of ordinary skill in the art to modify the apparatus of Dillon, Naiff, and Legall to include buffer logic, as taught by Riley, for the benefit of improving system performance.

Regarding claims 46 and 47, Legall additionally discloses a plurality of filtering options [power search tool] (col. 4, lines 3-7) displayed in response to the user selecting an icon in the option palette [tool area] (col. 2, lines 43-47), each filtering option representing a way in which the programming data in the converted digital communication signals are displayed on the television, wherein a filtering option is filtering the programming data by a category associated with

the programming data, enabling a user to quickly narrow displayed information to match particular criteria (col. 3, lines 57-60).

Regarding claim 48, Legall additionally discloses the filtering the programming data by a predetermined time period associated with the programming data (Figure 3B, items 351 and 352, col. 3, lines 39-42).

Regarding claim 50, Legall additionally discloses a remote controller (col. 2, lines 26-28) for enabling a user to select an icon from the plurality of icons of the option palette.

Regarding claim 52, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus of claim 45, wherein the buffer logic further receives broadcast data and forwards the broadcast data to the Internet processing element (Dillon, col. 4, lines 8-21).

Regarding claims 53 and 55, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus and corresponding method of claims 1 and 23, wherein the circuit that receives the digital signals and facilitates communication receives broadcast data and forwards the broadcast data to the circuit that receives computer network communication signals (Dillon, col. 4, lines 8-21) and displays it on the television (Naiff, TV 22).

Regarding claim 54, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the circuit that receives the digital signals and facilitates communication further receives commands from a user and forwards the received commands to the circuit that receives computer network communication signals (user input to the CPU is transmitted along the internal system bus, which has been modified to include buffers, see Dillon, col. 5, lines 38-61).

Regarding claim 56, Legall additionally discloses decimating programming data (fig. 2, area 205, col. 2, lines 40-42) and blending the decimated portion of the programming data with computer network communication signals (col. 2, lines 38-47).

Regarding claim 57, Legall additionally discloses the option palette comprises a planner screen that displays a calendar indicating programs that are selected (Legall, the EPG that shows a selected program, namely "Jumanji", as shown in fig. 2).

Regarding claims 58 and 59, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus of claim 1, wherein the buffer logic circuit further comprises a multiplexer coupled with a plurality of buffers such that the multiplexer receives data including the programming data from the circuit that receives wireless television communication signals that is forwarded to the buffers and an address.

decoder coupled with the multiplexer to deliver an address dictating which of the plurality of buffers portions of the data received from the circuit that receives wireless television communication signals is to be communicated (Riley, col. 5 line 64 – col. 6 line 24, wherein the multiplexing and address decoding are inherent steps for routing data between the processor complex and the peripheral devices, because the bus delivers data to several different devices using a series of buffers, and address decoding is necessary when sending data to each of the buffers cited as corresponding to each peripheral device, as disclosed by Riley).

4. Claims 18 and 40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley as applied to claims 16 and 38 above, and further in view of Maekawa et al. (5,081,628, of record), [Maekawa].

Regarding claims 18 and 40, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus and corresponding method of claims 16 and 38, but fail to specifically disclose the user input device to be a wireless keyboard.

Maekawa discloses a wireless keyboard (3) used in conjunction with a display device (1) and serves to eliminate cable that occupies space and impairs appearance (col. 1, lines 19-21 and col. 1, lines 42-43).

It would have been obvious at the time to modify the apparatus and corresponding method of Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley to make the user input

device a wireless keyboard as taught by Maekawa. The reason for doing so would be to eliminate cable that occupies space and impairs appearance.

5. Claims 12, 13, 34, and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley as applied to claims 10 and 32 above, and further in view of Schultheiss (6,208,384, of record).

Regarding claims 12, 13, 34, and 35, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus and corresponding method of claims 10 and 32, but fail to disclose the filtering option of filtering the programming data by a predetermined time period associated with the programming data is time period being a day or month.

Schultheiss discloses software (col. 8, lines 48-51) which can display TV listings [programming data] which is viewer customizable (col. 8, lines 60-65), most notably regarding how many days of listings to display, allowing viewer customization of the EPG according to interest.

It would have been obvious at the time to modify the apparatus and corresponding method of Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley to provide a filtering option that filters the programming data by a predetermined time period of a day or month as taught by Schultheiss. The filtering option taught by Schultheiss is an open-ended form of customization, and thus the reason for doing so would be to provide further customization of displayed programming data (EPG) according to viewer interest.

6. Claims 14, 15, 36, 37, and 49 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley as applied to claims 1, 23, and 45 above, and further in view of Maze et al. (6,216,264, of record) [Maze].

Regarding claims 14, 15, 36, and 37, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus and corresponding method of claims 1 and 23, wherein Legall additionally discloses a circuit for entering a search command in response to the user selecting the keys of a keyboard (Figure 3B, text field 340) and a circuit (fig. 3A, search engine 306) for searching the programming data in accordance with and in response to the entered search command (col. 3, lines 11-17). However, Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley fail to disclose a circuit for displaying an on-screen keyboard.

Maze discloses a circuit for displaying an on-screen keyboard (Figure 6) and a remote controller for (450R) which enables a user to select the keys of the on-screen keyboard (col. 5, lines 17-25), so that only a remote control is required for entering text searches in a quick and recognizable fashion.

It would have been obvious at the time to modify the apparatus and corresponding method disclosed by Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley to include a circuit for displaying an on-screen keyboard for entering a search command through the use of a remote controller as taught by Maze. The reason for doing so would be so that only a remote control is required for entering text searches in a quick and recognizable fashion.

Regarding claim 49, the modified apparatus of Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley disclose the apparatus of claim 45 as applied above, wherein Legall additionally discloses an element that searches the programming data in the converted digital communication signals for information associated with an entered search command (col. 3, lines 11-27). Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley fail to disclose the means by which said search command is entered is an on-screen keyboard.

Maze discloses a circuit for displaying an on-screen keyboard (Figure 6) for entering text searches in a quick and recognizable fashion.

It would have been obvious at the time to modify the modified apparatus disclosed by Dillon, Naiff, Legall, and Riley to further comprise an on-screen keyboard as taught by Maze for entering text searches in a quick and recognizable fashion.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

7. The following are suggested formats for either a Certificate of Mailing or Certificate of Transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). The certification may be included with all correspondence concerning this application or proceeding to establish a date of mailing or transmission under 37 CFR 1.8(a). Proper use of this procedure will result in such communication being considered as timely if the established date is within the required period for reply. The Certificate should be signed by the individual actually depositing or transmitting the correspondence or by an individual who, upon information and belief, expects the correspondence to be mailed or transmitted in the normal course of business by another no later than the date indicated.

Certificate of Mailing

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage as first class mail in an envelope addressed to:

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(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

Signature: _____

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Certificate of Transmission

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Fax No. (703)_____ - _____ on _____.
(Date)

Typed or printed name of person signing this certificate:

Signature: _____

Please refer to 37 CFR 1.6(d) and 1.8(a)(2) for filing limitations concerning facsimile transmissions and mailing, respectively.

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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Dominic D. Saltarelli whose telephone number is (571) 272-7302. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday 9:00am - 6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Miller can be reached on (571) 272-7353. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Dominic Saltarelli
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2611

DS

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'JOHN MILLER', with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

JOHN MILLER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2600